

RETURNING PRESIDENT PAINTS A DARK OUTLOOK FOR SUGAR

Annual Report of Head of Chamber of Commerce Sees Strenuous Times for Sugar Producers in View of Tariff and Low Prices; Otherwise Conditions Are Not Discouraging.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
E. Faxon Bishop, who yesterday retired as president of the chamber of commerce, presented a pessimistic outlook over the sugar and industrial situation in Hawaii, in his annual report, measured by the impending tariff reduction proposed by congress.

He declared that it is an old saying that when reserves occur, they are apt to become epidemic and when we find ourselves facing three startling possibilities, including the present tariff situation, lower prices for sugar than have prevailed for a decade, and short crops due to the prolonged drought of last season, the future indeed has a pessimistic hue.

Says Courage Is Needed.

"As a matter of history," said Mr. Bishop, "it is proper to record that the value of our industrial securities has fallen off certainly thirty per cent as compared with a year ago, due to the causes enumerated, yet I am anxious not to make this report a recounting of our woes and trials, but rather to emphasize the need of nerve and courage, as no community ever emerged from a siege of reverses by resorting to lamentations and other hysterical demonstrations.

"It must be admitted that we are commercially facing a grave crisis—probably the greatest crisis of Hawaii industrially—and it is perhaps difficult, if not impossible, to see our way through the gloom, as there appears to be but little that is hopeful in the outlook, so far as tariff protection is concerned, to our main industry. We must therefore, help ourselves and go to the task with all the courage and determination that we can summon.

"These remarks may be regarded as platitudes that are pleasant sounding to the ear, yet not of any specific value of a remedial character in dealing with the situation of today. Nevertheless, to counsel courage, activity and strict economy, can but be sound advice, as any other course means abandonment of our own cause and an admission of our own inability to cope with the problems that will consume us, if we fail to grapple with our adversary, no matter how formidable.

Free Sugar Outlook.

"At the time of writing this report, the tariff laws are still in course of enactment, but it seems most probable that the Underwood Bill, providing for a twenty-five per cent reduction in the duty of sugar effective in March, 1914, together with a provision placing sugar on the free list in 1916, will become law, and it must therefore be generally accepted as probable that low prices for sugar will prevail in 1914, and this is further emphasized by the reported prospect of a very large world's crop for that year also. What may happen in the interim of three years before the 'free list provision' takes effect, no man can foretell. It will be a period of suspense and anxiety in Hawaii, and with the odds against us, but it will certainly be futile for us to wear ourselves out with worry meanwhile. Better a hopeful view, as much can happen to turn the tide from us, and our energy may well be stored up for work rather than worry. The sugar industry is so abnormally the main spring of our commercial existence in Hawaii, that any disaster threatening it, is of community gravity. Hence, it is that the tone of my general remarks thus far has dealt with the sugar situation as affected by the causes enumerated.

"I have no hesitancy in making a general statement that the retail business in Hawaii during the past year has been excellent, and in many lines the volume of business has been greater than ever before. Tourist travel and the large military population may be credited as the two chief factors in this desirable state of affairs."

Tells of Campaign.

Mr. Bishop's report gives a detailed account of the sugar tariff campaign instituted at Washington under the direction of the Hawaiian League, and that it looked as if the objectionable tariff bill would pass. "But, as far as Hawaii is concerned, the foundation has been laid for a future contest," he says, "plans for which are now being discussed. There appears to be ground for hoping that before the free sugar clause takes effect, three years after the passage of the bill, Hawaii may get better treatment from the national legislature."

He gives much attention to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and the proposed exhibit of the Hawaiian Islands in 1915. He states that the plans for a building and exhibit are going forward satisfactorily. "The size of the exposition," he says, "and the evident prospect of unprecedented crowds attending it, make this a matter of great importance to our tourist campaign. Hundreds of thousands of persons will visit San Francisco during this exposition and a large proportion of them will, we hope, continue their journey from the eastern seaboard, or from Europe, to these islands.

Mediterranean Fly.

"The Mediterranean fly is having a disastrous effect on some of our island fruits, and is responsible for a continued quarantine which prevents their shipment to California. Strong hopes are expressed that the parasite discovered by Doctor Silvestri, who was sent by the Territory to search for such a



E. FAXON BISHOP.

Retiring president of chamber of commerce, who in view of drought and tariff sees gloomy outlook for sugar.

parasite, will destroy the fly, as in a similar case an imported parasite destroyed the leaf hopper. Doctor Silvestri made a prolonged search before finding the insect which it is hoped will prove an effective enemy of the Mediterranean fly, and after finally discovering it in South Africa, brought specimens here, for breeding purposes, by careful scientific attention to them during all the long journey. It may be safely said that if Hawaii's efforts have resulted in the discovery of a real parasite for this fly, the Territory has accomplished a service for all mankind, which will be long remembered, for this fly has been described as the most destructive fruit pest known. Some of the parasites have recently been released and the results are naturally awaited with keen interest.

Army and Navy.

"As I have stated, the Army and Navy activity here has contributed to the growth of the city. The national government has been active recently in fortification work, and in increasing the local garrisons up to the standards outlined in the reports of the secretary of war under the last administration. At this time, the plans reported are for bringing the Army forces on Oahu up to 15,000 men within a few months. This, more than doubling the present force, means a very important addition to our population. It also means, of course, increased activity in the building of quarters for the officers and men. Apparently Army and Navy affairs are to be an increasingly important feature of Honolulu life. A city already has something of the appearance of a garrison town. In a mercantile sense, Honolulu benefits greatly from these military activities. Despite the depression in the large industry which is the basis of our territorial revenues, local retail merchants report continued prosperity and are planning extensions of their business.

Road Problem.

"The Honolulu road problem is one which it is hard to discuss. After a lot of experimentation, the community still finds it a very difficult question. The large sums spent upon roads do not seem to bring the permanent results expected, and still it seems necessary to keep up the expenditure. A study of the road and street problem, with a view to securing the adoption of a permanent policy with regard to character of roads and so forth, is to be hoped for. I think that the chamber should use its influence to see that the city and county makes more use of the federal departments which have prepared and published in Washington some careful reports on the subject of roads and, if necessary, employ experts to study our special problems, so that streets and roads, constructed at great public expense, will not repeatedly be found, in a few months, to be failures.

"A policy of permanent pavement within the city proper, as has been initiated in some of our chief thoroughfares, is to be commended even though higher cost delays consummation of the entire system of city streets.

Wireless Service Established.

"During the year the Poulson Wireless system succeeded in establishing a regular telegraphic service between Honolulu and San Francisco, and messages are now transmitted with commendable regularity. One result was a very considerable increase in the Honolulu press telegraphic reports. The Pacific Commercial Advertiser having arranged for a large daily wireless report of the world's news.

Honolulu's Federal Building.

"The matter of a federal building for Honolulu awaits action in congress. The various property owners against whom verdicts were rendered in the condemnation suits have now abandoned their plans to appeal. This project affects the heart of our city, as the building plans involve the tearing down of some important structures. The sums awarded the property owners by jurors aggregate \$465,336.71, while the amount appropriated by congress for the acquisition of the site is \$350,000. There was an appropriation of \$300,000 for the building. It remains to be seen what will be the action of the Washington authorities in the matter.

Smaller Agricultural Interests.

"Reports concerning other agricultural interests than sugar indicate a hopeful prospect for those engaged in the pineapple, tobacco and coffee industries. Fruit growers who hope for a mainland market are, as already stated, barred at present by a quarantine against the Mediterranean fruit fly. The pineapple growers, shipping their products from here canned, are

CARTER TAKES BISHOP'S PLACE

Former Governor Is Elected President of Chamber of Commerce; Contest Develops in Selection of Trustees and Pineapple Interests Are Given Representation.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
George R. Carter was yesterday elected president of the chamber of commerce, succeeding E. Faxon Bishop, and Frank C. Atherton was elected to the vice presidency. These names, as well as that of H. P. Wood for secretary-treasurer, received the unanimous support of the few members present.

In the absence of Mr. Bishop, E. I. Spalding was appointed chairman pro tem. When Mr. Carter was elected it was suggested that he be notified and asked to attend the meeting and preside, but it was learned that he was on the side lines at the polo game and unable to be present.

In the selection of trustees the members were compelled to cast two ballots, as fourteen names had been proposed and only thirteen were to be elected. The nominating committee, consisting of J. K. Galt, W. R. Castle and J. M. Dowsett, presented the following ticket:

E. E. Paxton, E. D. Tenney, E. F. Bishop, E. Klam, George F. Davis, J. W. Madison, A. W. E. Bottomley, W. F. Dillingham, A. J. Kennedy, W. W. Goodale, J. K. Galt and Norman Watkins.

Mr. Paxton withdrew, and the name of J. P. Cooke was substituted. L. H. Petrie said that he thought the pineapple interests should be more directly represented and for that reason nominated James D. Dole. This upset the ticket and the balloting resulted in all but Messrs. Galt and Watkins being elected. The second ballot gave Mr. Galt the remaining office.

Mr. Paxton stated that after a conference with several members of the chamber he had decided to recommend that the annual meeting date be changed from August to March, 1915, inasmuch as many members were absent from the city in August and that sugar statistics for the season were not then complete and it was even difficult to obtain correct statistics from government departments.

A resolution was adopted whereby the change was made, effective the third Wednesday of March, 1915, almost two years hence.

Mystery of Disappearance of a Wealthy Honolulu Is Cleared Away.

SEATTLE, August 8.—Mystery surrounding the disappearance of John P. Doherty, seion of a wealthy Honolulu family, who left his home in the Hawaiian Islands eight years ago, was cleared yesterday by Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner A. Henry Peterson, who, after a search of the records of his office, discovered that Doherty had died while a stowaway aboard the American schooner David Evans, bound from Manila for Puget Sound and had been buried at sea.

Relatives of the young man, anxious to settle important property rights in various parts of the Hawaiian Islands, have made a diligent search for him, extending to China, Japan and the Philippines. A few months ago they learned that Doherty was last seen in Manila in 1905 and was believed to have been a stowaway aboard the schooner David Evans, sailing from that port for Puget Sound in January, 1905.

Captain W. J. Eyles, then master of the vessel, who has since retired from the sea and is a resident of Burnaby Lake, B. C., was communicated with and remembered that a stowaway from Manila of the name of Doherty had died during a voyage beginning in January, 1905, and wrote to Mr. Peterson requesting that he search the vessel's log for the entry of the death and burial at sea.

Mr. Peterson found that John P. Doherty, a stowaway, who went aboard the David Evans at Manila and afterwards became a seaman as a member of the crew, died on the morning of March 22, 1906, and was buried at sea at noon the same day.

not affected by this quarantine. Coffee depends to a large extent upon tariff legislation. Tobacco is making slow progress, but may in time become an important factor of our commercial life. In our general annual report are separate accounts of the conditions of these industries.

Inter-Island Floating Dock.

"The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company has now in course of construction a new drydock of the floating type, a much needed factor in the requirements of our merchant marine. When put in operation, during the present year, it will be much larger than the stationary drydock which the company has previously operated here, and the plans provide for considerable enlargement. The following figures show the capacity planned for this year: 4500 tons lifting capacity; length over blocks, 360 feet; extreme beam inside, twenty-six feet; extreme draft over the keel blocks, twenty-one feet. This dock will take up to 400 feet in length. According to the plans of the company, the dock is ultimately to have the following dimensions: Capacity, 7000 tons; length over blocks, 460 feet; extreme beam inside, seventy-six feet; extreme draft over keel blocks, twenty-one feet. When these extensions are made, the dock will take up to 500 feet in length."

FREAR WILL ACT AT PROPER TIME

Believed That Doctor Pratt Will Be Reappointed President of Board of Health.

"If I decide to appoint a successor to President Pratt of the board of health, whose commission expires to-morrow," said Governor Frear yesterday, "I will most certainly appoint Doctor Pratt himself." In well informed circles it was considered yesterday that Governor Frear would make the appointment today, or tomorrow at the latest.

A peculiar situation has developed since Governor Frear learned that the term of the president of the board of health would expire to-morrow. After looking up the law in regard to his appointive powers and authority in the premises the Governor discovered that in the case of the president of the board of health the law specifically states that he shall be appointed for a term of two years, and does not carry the other-wise usual provision "or until his successor shall have qualified."

This means that unless Governor Frear appoints a successor to Doctor Pratt at midnight, immediately after that time the board of health shall be minus a president and member, for Doctor Pratt is both president and a member of the board.

Hesitates Making Appointment.

Since President Wilson sent L. E. Pinkham's name to the federal senate as his choice for Governor of Hawaii, Governor Frear has refrained from making any territorial appointments, feeling, as he has often stated, that he now has a successor in sight and that he does not consider it is proper thing to make appointments at this time even though Pinkham is meeting such opposition to his confirmation in the senate.

"Section 986 of the Revised Laws provides that 'there shall be a board of health for the Territory of Hawaii consisting of seven members, four of whom shall be laymen, two, physicians, and an attorney general, ex-officio,'" said an attorney yesterday. "From the law goes on to say that 'the members of the said board be appointed by the Governor, who shall also appoint the president, with the advice and consent of the senate of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall be commissioned for two years.'"

"I believe the Governor is quite right, in the main, in not caring to appoint territorial officers now that a nomination for Governor has been made, but it is not his fault that the senate has thus far failed to confirm the President's appointment," continued the attorney.

Says Action Is Necessary.

"One thing is sure and that is that the board of health cannot do business without a president as no other member of the board is legally given the duties conferred on the president. The necessity having arisen, owing to the peculiarity of the law in this case which provides only that the president of the board of health shall serve for a term of two years without the usual 'or until his successor shall have qualified,' as in other cases, I see no reason why the Governor should not make the appointment today."

"It may be many weeks before the senate acts on Pinkham's appointment and then it may not confirm the appointment, for such a thing comes within a range of possibility. Months may elapse before Hawaii's next Governor, whoever he may be, will be confirmed and allowed to properly qualify. Meanwhile, is the board of health to go without a president?"

"I see the evening paper insists on calling Pinkham a Democrat. Another misstatement made is that Pinkham was appointed president of the board of health by Governor Frear. Pinkham was appointed during the administration of Governor Carter who is Progressive and not a Republican. When the latter went out of office August 15, 1907, when Frear became Governor, Pinkham continued to serve until March, 1908."

The consensus of opinion yesterday was that Governor Frear could do nothing now but make the appointment. "I have been too busy lately to take the matter up seriously," said Governor Frear yesterday, "for no vacancy exists yet and there will be time enough between now and the expiration of Doctor Pratt's term to decide what I shall do."

Other Vacancies Pending.

Two other vacancies will exist in the board of health within a short time, as the commission of Arthur R. Keller, a member of the board, will expire August 30 and that of George R. Carter, will expire on November 12. For all that is known at this time, Governor Frear may be called upon to appoint a successor to Keller and even to Carter.

Aside from the board of health, there are several terms of office of territorial officials to expire shortly. That of Henry Hicknell, of the board of dental examiners, expired August 13. C. E. Wright, of Hilo, member of the board of prison inspectors of the fourth judicial circuit, East Hawaii, will have his commission expire September 3. The commissions of Ferdinand F. Heidemann, Alexis J. Gignoux and Samuel S. Perk, members of the board of pharmacy, will expire on August 31, while that of Deputy Auditor G. W. R. King expires on November 1.

Kazuo Inouye, while riding a bicycle at the Pili and King streets crossing yesterday afternoon at six o'clock was struck and knocked down by a Chinese delivery wagon, but not seriously hurt. According to witnesses, the Chinaman, whose name is Wong Kee, was on the wrong side of the road. He refused to take the key to the hospital, although the horse had stepped on the victim several times, say witnesses.

CUTTING DOWN KEALOHA'S SCALE

Laborers Glad to Get Real Money Even at Discount—Better Than Big Promises.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILLO, August 18.—The North Hilo road department road tangle was finally straightened out, at least in part, last week, when the board of supervisors distributed to the North Hilo road laborers their pay for the months of May, June and July. The money was badly needed by the laborers, who were placed in the predicament of having to depend on their not too elastic credit, simply because of the juggling of road finances which had been done by their superiors.

The supervisors were fully determined that they would not pay the men at the extravagant rates of wages at which Kealoha had engaged them, but considerable care was exercised by the county fathers to arrive at what would seem to be equitable rates of compensation.

Moses Kawaha, who figured on Kealoha's payroll as a carpenter, was put through a cross-examination before the board, sitting as a committee of the whole, the examination being conducted by Deputy County Attorney Heen. Kealoha was also questioned.

"I see," said Heen, "that Kawaha was paid \$375 a day in April, but that in May and June his pay was raised to \$450. Why?"

"Well," replied Kealoha, "this work in the two latter months was more dangerous. He had to climb up on steep places."

Kealoha added that he considered Kawaha a first-class carpenter. Kawaha himself, modestly, placed the same estimate on his professional ability.

Then Kealoha had struck for higher wages, whereupon Ewaliko had dismissed him because he did not attend to his work. Marquez immediately repaired to the court of malcontents who found a Nirvana with Kealoha at Paopao, and here he received wages at the rate of \$5.50 a day.

After having gathered this evidence and more, the supervisors set to work at slashing the payroll. They did so by reducing the rate of pay of all ordinary laborers from \$1.50 and \$1.80, which were the rates offered by Kealoha, to a uniform rate of \$1.50 a day. The pay of ordinary road labor was cut from \$2.50 to \$2.00 a day. Only one luma, Keawehano, who is also a competent carpenter, was allowed \$3.50 a day, which is said to be the rate at which he had been paid for years.

All the favorites were dealt with severely. Moses Kawaha, for instance, being bumped from \$4.50 to \$2 flat. The savings thus effected amounts to several hundreds of dollars a month, and most of the men are reported to be quite satisfied, as they would rather have the real money than big promises, even if the amounts are comparatively modest, than the glittering promises of Kealoha, which can not buy poi and fish.

The board of supervisors did not pass on the claims for materials and supplies for North Hilo which have been accumulating for several months. These include claims for great quantities of stuff, which is held to be utterly unnecessary, and while the supervisors held up the demands primarily for the very good reason that there were no funds with which to pay them, it is likely that there will be some difficulty in getting through some of the most flagrant bills.

KING GEORGE SAID TO BE HEAVY SMOKER

LONDON, August 8.—King George, like his father, is a heavy smoker and smokes a good cigar to a pipe. The King does not put any stores of cigars and his supply of cigars is kept up by presents from royalties abroad.

The Prince of Wales appears to be following in his father's footsteps in the matter of smoking. Needless to say Queen Mary never touches tobacco and has strong views upon the subject of ladies smoking. But Queen Alexandra has been known on occasion to enjoy a very mild cigarette and she keeps a choice brand for the use of her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is a confirmed smoker. The Princess Victoria also likes an occasional cigarette.

PAYS FIRST ALIMONY WITH 400 COPPER CENTS

NEW YORK, August 4.—There was fire in the eyes of Mrs. Florence Louise Patterson of East Rutherford, N. J., when she appeared before Admiralty Master in Chancery Charles H. Hartshorne of Jersey City to continue her suit for separation against her husband, Frederick H. Patterson, a Newark manufacturer.

She said: "My husband is the meanest man. Why, he sent me my alimony, the first installment \$4 which you told him, your honor, to pay me, in 400 cents, and I kept busy for an hour or more trying to see whether it was all there."

Honolulu Must Reduce Port Charges or Lose Business

Chamber of Commerce Committee in Report Sounds Warning of Impending Danger

Unless the port charges of Honolulu are materially reduced within a short time, and particularly before the Panama Canal is opened for the traffic of the world's shipping, Honolulu will lose its opportunity to become one of the world's greatest shipping centers. Elmer E. Paxton and E. H. Wedekind, the committee of the chamber of commerce on harbors, shipping and transportation, in their annual report to the chamber of commerce yesterday, sounded the foregoing warning, adding that if Honolulu is to reap any benefit under new conditions, not only must proper dockage facilities be provided, but all port charges must be brought down to a reasonable basis.

The committee, which has studied the port question for several years, warned the chamber that it is perfectly feasible for a steamer to anchor outside and be supplied with coal and water from private sources without entering the harbor of Honolulu, or spending a single dollar for other purposes here.

"We would remind you," reported the committee, "that Honolulu does not lie on the shortest route between the isthmus of Panama and Oriental ports, and that it is up to the local government to provide such facilities and make its port charges so reasonable that they will attract shipping via Honolulu, rather than tend to keep it away or compel vessels to anchor outside the harbor."

"We suggest that as soon as the port charges, especially the water rates, are placed on a reasonable and equitable basis, a circular letter, outlining the general facilities for handling trans-Pacific steamers at Hawaiian ports, be published by this chamber and copies sent to all leading shipping agencies, ship owners, chambers of commerce, wharf superintendents and wharf commissions in the United States and Europe, with a view to attracting as much of the Panama Canal traffic this way as possible.

"It is expected the Panama Canal will be ready for operation in the early part of next year," continues the committee. "Already the great shipping interests of Europe and America are looking up the facilities for handling vessels on the new route, and the question of port charges should have been remedied ere this. On the other hand, the fuel oil pipe line, the coaling arrangements of the Inter-Island company and the Inter-Island and naval drydocks, when completed, will add greatly to the facilities for handling vessels at port. We would recommend to the harbor commissioners, however, that they make a study of the most up-to-date methods for the rapid handling of freight on public wharves, by means of cranes and carriers. Such facilities are equivalent to additional dockage space, for the reason that the quicker the vessels can be despatched, the greater the number that can be handled at the available wharves."

Exorbitant Water Rates.

The committee went into the question of water supply and criticized the territorial government for not making more material reductions in the charges for water furnished vessels. The committee registered a protest against what it termed "exorbitant rates" for water. In 1912 the committee recommended a water rate reduction. A reduction of fifty cents per one thousand gallons was made, but that reduction, the committee asserts, was but a step in the right direction.

"The present abnormal rates," they state, "are a relic of antiquated conditions, and constitute the greatest stumbling block in the progress of the port of Honolulu."

The committee made a number of drastic recommendations for the improvement of the harbor facilities, which they summed up as follows:

Federal Improvements.

"Secure appropriations for completing the improvement of Honolulu harbor, in accordance with the existing project, and with the view to prosecuting this work as rapidly as possible.

"Secure an appropriation for survey of the proposed Kahului breakwater. The war department should be urged to hasten the work on the Hilo breakwater, especially on that portion where the substructure has already been built, so that additional protection may be given to shipping at the port of Hilo as soon as possible.

"The delegate to congress should be instructed to endeavor to secure an appropriation for the construction of a west breakwater at Kahului at the coming session of congress, the same, as herein above stated, having already been recommended by the board of engineers.

"An effort should also be made to secure an appropriation for starting the improvement of Nawiliwili harbor, this project having also been recommended by the war department to the river and harbor commission of congress.

"When the foregoing projects are completed each of the four larger islands of this group will be provided with at least one good harbor for ocean going steamers, which is in conformity with the policy of the board of engineers of the war department, adopted soon after annexation.

Territorial Improvements.

"The general plans for wharf extension, covering the Port street wharf, the Marine Railway wharves, and the new Alakea wharf, should be carried out at the earliest possible date.

"The shed for the Hilo wharf, should also be constructed as soon as any funds are available. This is particularly urgent as the wharf just completed under heavy expense, is quite useless until the sheds are provided.

"The territorial administration should

be urged to take immediate steps for providing the necessary Loan Funds by the sale of bonds for carrying out the foregoing improvements.

Port Charges and Facilities.

"We particularly desire to call attention to the existing charges at the port of Honolulu, as follows:

"Harbor master's fees, \$5.00.

"Wharfage, two cents per ton per day on net registered tonnage.

"Pilots, \$50 in and \$60 out, for all steam vessels irrespective of size, draft or displacement.

"Pilots for sailing craft, five cents per ton inward and the same outward on net registered tonnage of the ship.

"The charge for water to all vessels is \$2 per one thousand gallons.

"In addition to the above there are federal charges on all vessels entering this port from any Canadian or Mexican port, at the rate of two cents per ton on net registered tonnage, and one cent on the foreign ports, six cents per ton on net registered tonnage.

"The fees and dockage charges, we believe are sufficiently low and should be satisfactory to ship owners.

"The pilotage charges are entirely too high, especially for small steamers, and should be equalized on a tonnage basis.

"We are informed by the collector of customs that under the present regulations, the federal charges are remitted only in case the vessel calls for the purpose of taking coal for its own consumption, or in case the vessel is in distress. The result is that when the Canal is opened many foreign steamers will call here simply for coal, and will not spend a dollar for other supplies in order to evade paying the heavy tax imposed by the treasury department. For instance, the T. K. K. steamers take on coal here, but absolutely nothing else, although they would gladly purchase general supplies, were it not for this burdensome tax. We see no logical reason why the exemption should not apply to steamers purchasing fuel oil, water and general supplies for their own use, as well as coal. It is of great importance to Hawaiian ports that the law or regulations be so amended, and a strong effort should be made in that direction."

More Funds Needed.

The committee made an exhaustive report on general harbor improvements and enlargements of harbors, stating that the total federal appropriations to date for the enlargement of Honolulu harbor amount to \$1,300,000. The amount required to carry out the original plans for harbor enlargements amounts to \$428,504, which has yet to be appropriated.

The total amounts appropriated by the federal government for Hilo harbor improvements, including the breakwater, are \$1,170,000, and the balance to be appropriated is \$600,000.

In referring to the Kahului breakwater on Maui the committee stated that the breakwater on the east side of the harbor has had the effect of producing a littoral or shore current from the opposite side carrying with it sand or silt brought down by freshets through the lava stream, causing rapid shoaling on the west side of the dredged channel. The recommendation is made for the west side breakwater. The chamber was urged to call the attention of the delegate at Washington to have the war department further investigate this alleged need.

The delegate, the committee recommended, should also be asked to request the war department to take action on the improvements in Nawiliwili harbor Kauai.

Fugitive Matsutaro Is Serving Sentence Wrongfully According to Affidavit.

That Fugitive Matsutaro, who pleaded guilty to a charge of murder some years ago at Hilo and was given a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment, seven of which he has already served, was not present and, therefore, took no part in the crime which was all the talk at the time in Hilo, is the statement made in an affidavit by Morita Keijo who was recently paroled and left for Japan. Keijo is one of the three men sentenced for the crime.

Application for a pardon has been made to the Governor and the attorney general is now looking into the facts in the case. Should there be reason to believe Morita Keijo there is no doubt but that Fugitive Matsutaro will be pardoned, or at least be paroled.

Graciano, a Filipino vagrant now serving time at Hilo, is reported by the Hilo prison inspectors to be suffering from tuberculosis and in this case means the health of his fellow-prisoners. His parole is sought for so the man may be placed in the Punahou Hospital at Waikiki, Hilo.

Altogether, there are now seven applications for pardons and paroles which the attorney general is looking into at the request of Governor Frear. "The statement made this afternoon that it is up to me to grant the pardon or parole of any prisoner is not founded in fact or in law," said Attorney General Thayer yesterday. "All I have to do is to look up the records and if I find everything in shape I recommend such pardon or parole and then the final action is left to the Governor."

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.